Biographica. Actenes of Major Generals Hockellan, Wool and Dix-Brigadier Generals Hooker, Curtis, NeCall, Sheman, Lander, Kelly, Kearney, P. Heintzelman, Povter, Stone, B. Generals, Buell, Meigs and F. Generals House of Congress on Satura ay last it with be seen that among the numerous of ay appointments the following names were confirmed as Anjor and Brigadier Generals—Major Generals McCh. Present, Dix and Banke, and Brigadier Generals Brocker, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelley, Karrey, Pope, Heintzelman, Banke, and Brigader General Rocker, Ourtis, McCam, Sherman, Lander, Kelley, Karrey, Pope, Heintzelman, Porter, Stone, Reynoldis Linner, Franklin, Rosencranz, Buell, Mansfield, McD well and Meigs. We propose to lay before our reader, a biographical sketch of all these

officers, in order that the public may know in whom rests the trust of so many valuable lives of our brave soldiers. In our edit on of the 8th ult. we published sketches of

nat Major General John E. Wool, late com-sander of the Department of the East, and second in rank only to likestenant General Scott, is to assume the command or the forces in and about Portress Monroe and Newport News. The post thus assigned to General Wool is of much importance, and has so sadly neglected that it is rearcely to be wondered at that a veteran of so much practical experience hould be assigned to its command. The cureer of Major loneral John Ellis Wool is so well and favorably known everybody that it is hardly necessary to say anything distive to his merits. It is sufficient to know that he has been in commission nince 1812, having entered the army as Saptain of the Thirteenth United States ntry; greatly distinguished himself, and was Meights, Oct. 13, 1882; was appointed Major April, 1888; broveled Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct at Pints. bury Sept. 14, 1813. At the end of the second war with Great Britain he was retained in the array and appointed Colonel of the Sixth infantry, in May, 1815. Subsequently he was made inspector General, holding his rank of Ocionel; April 29, 1826, for ten years' faithful service he received the brevet of Brigadier General, and in June, 1841, he was appointed Brigadier General in the United States Army. In February, 1847, General Wool commanded the central division of the army and united his forces with those of General Taylor. In the battle of Burna Vista General Wool distinguished himself to such an ex-sent that he then received the brovet of Major General.

The telegraph reports that great satisfaction was felt Potomac. The same satisfaction, says the Boston Post of the 25th uit , is expressed here. It may be not easy interesting but useful, in this unhappy hour of our country, to review the record that makes the confidence to unusually felt in the ability and judgment of this dis

inguished military leader. George B. McClellan, the son of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was born in that city, December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen, or in 1842, he entered the West Point Academy, and graduated in 1846, at the age of twenty, at the head of his class. On the 1st of July, of this year; his title was Brevet Second Lieutenant of En

show extraordinary ability, was called into active service pany of sappers, miners and pentoniers to the corps of this company. Col. Totten names with warm approba-tion his great exertions, with two others, in organizing and drilling this corps. As the recruits assembled at irin as infantry and of practical instruction in making the different materials used in sieges, running saps and forming penton bridges; and grough the exertions of three officers only, when they sailed from West Point (Sept. 24), seventy-one strong, the Colonel says they were n admirable discipline." This company was first ordered report to General Taylor, and went to Camarge; but The admirable discipline." This company was first ordered to report to General Taylor, and went to Camargo; but were then ordered to countermarch to Matamores, and move with the column of Patterson. Here Captain Switt in metteen men were left in the hospital, and from that time until a few days before the landing at Vesa Crux the company was under Leutenant Smith, who had but one other officer, Leutenant McClellan. "During the march," Colonel Totten says, "to Vitoria from Matamores, the company, then reduced in forty-five effectives, executed a great amount of work upon resole, fords, &c., as it did in proceeding thence to Tanapico, when it formed, with one company of the Third and one of the Seventh infantry, a pioneer party, under Captain Henry, of the Third infantry, a pioneer party, under Captain Henry, of the Third infantry. The detailed reparts of these labors exhibit the greatest efficiency and excellent discipline under severe and trying circumstances, Lieutenant Schellan, under his command."

Cabonel Totten, at Vera Cruz, "Colonel Totten says, "I was witness to the great evertions and service of this company, as in the single of Vera Cruz," Colonel Totten says, "I was witness to the great evertions and service of this company, as manded by and emulating the scal and devotion of the excellent officers, Lieutenants Smith, McClellan and Foster," Until the surrender of the Castil Lieutenant McClellan under Sentence and in the uncessing tell and hardship of the trenches. "The total of the company," Ceienel Totten writers, "was es small, and demands for its and so increasing the wall and severe and trying dates, in opening paths and reduced to facilitate the investment, in covering reconneces and in the uncessing tell and hardship of the trenches. "The total of the company," Ceienel Totten writers, "was es small, and demands for its and so increasing the ded soon afterwards; but, but its activates but.

it for rest and refreshment." Captain Swift was still ill for such labors, and died soon afterwards, but, mel ffetten remarks, the other officers directed "the rations of the slege with unsurpassed intelligence and l." Such is the plain and truthful record of the eart was experience at the age of twenty, of the mobile fier, who is now the General of the Army of the Polac, and whose star is fixed in the American constella-Let the next stage forward be related in the official

solitor, who is now the General of the Army of the Potomae, and whose star is fixed in the American constellation.

Let the next stape forward be related in the official
words of colonel Totten.—"Severe labors followed the
surface of the colonel of cere fords in which the company display the batter of cere fords in which the conpany display the batter of the field in the galantry
arane of fleging division the city of Julapa with the
of Worth's. During the pance to late the pance, the instruction of the company in its appropriate studies and
exercises was recumed by its appropriate of the defences. Marching from Puebla with General
Worth at Chalen, and arrived in front of San Antonia on
the list of Augons, having greatly assisted in
which is a surface of the company was pounded to take the servvice of the company was now noble, and te specified
all along in sia-sufficial reports. Before the day of Contreass, General Twiggs, on discovering his escary in
a naturally strong position, with breastsorks that commanded appressed in every direction, despatched
for the forease sight under them and were compelled to
return. The action from commence—the battle of Contreass. In the first the services—'Lleut, G. B. McChellan, after
Jettle Calender was awounded, took charge of and managed the however hashest place of the special ports.
General Twiggs thins writes.—'Lleut, G. B. McChellan, after
Jettle Calender was awounded, took charge of and managed the however hashest place of the special consideration of the
General in Chellan and they service an engineer
Jettle and the structure of the following the first of the special of the following the
Jettle Calender was a wounded, took charge

no just idea of the labor and dat are required, in it is the ever any peconferred on the country.

Any life of the offer that is keenly watch—

any life of the offer that is keenly watch—

conglishes, and so finds with sympathy as to win eateem connectes, and so finds with sympathy as to win eateem connectes, and so finds with sympathy as to win eateem connectes, and so finds with sympathy as to win eateem connectes, and so finds with sympathy as to win eateem connectes, and the winds of the first promits organization at West Point; in and love. In such way he served his country in and love. In such way he served his country in end love. The such way he served his country in end love. The such way he served his country in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of Gengral best the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of Gengral best the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of Gengral best the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of Gengral best the service of the service and the following year (1848) saw him comman for of this great company of sappers and miners and potential of the service of the servic

his report "On the Organization of European Armies and the Operations of the War," evined so under grasp of the subject as to add to the reputation of a brave and efficient officer in the field, that of a large comprehension of the science of war.

And how, as there was no call by his country for service in the field, he resigned (1857) his position in the army and became a simple American citizen; but still kept, as it were, in the line of his profession of engineer, for he became Vice President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. Having served here three years, so much valued were his services that he became General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in which capacity he was acting when the present unhappy strife bytek out, and he was tondered the place of Major General of the Ohio State forces, and a little later Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, also endeavored to secure his services in organizing the volunteers of that State. He accepted, however, the earliest offer of Ohio, and he very promptly organized the militia of that State in a manner so original and officient as to ellet the warmest enconhume, and perhaps no State in the Union has a citizen soldiery bidding fairer to keep the people true to the duties of both citizen and soldier at the same time as Ohio under this system.

But so theroughly had General McClellan demonstrated that he was a scientific soldier, that on the 14th day of May he was tendered a commission in the United States Army as Major General, and he was assigned the Department of Ohio, with a wide district, including Western Virginia. His work since the 27th of May, when with a portion of his command he entered Virginia, is too well known to need more than a passing reference. His success has been rapid and complete, while the solds words that he has uttered in his prochamations have been admirable only of the portion of his command he entered Virginia, is too well known to need more than a passing reference. His success has been rapid and complete, whil

GENERAL JOHN ADAMS DIX. Who, by his memorable order, "If any one attempts to have down the Stars and Stripes, shoot him on the spot," firmed by the Senate as Major General, and is at present eded General Banks. General Dix is now in his sixty third year, having been born at Boscawen, N. H., in 1798. From his youth upwards he has been an active, ardent, patriotic citizen. In the war of 1812-15 he commenced acted as adjutant of a battalion. At a later period he was aid-de-camp to General Brown, commander-in-chief of the army. Having married, and travelled extensively abroad, he established himself, about the year 1828, as a lawyer, at Cooperstown, N. Y., and becoming as a lawyer, at Cooperstown, N. Y., and becoming identified with the democratic party he soon turned his attention to politics. In 1830 Gov. Throop appointed him Adjutant General of the State. In January, 1833, he was appointed Secretary of State, and was, by virtue of this office, Saperintendent of Common Schools, a member of the Canal Search and one of the Commissioners of the canal Search and one of the Commissioners of the Canal Search and the last two bedies have charge of the wast works of internal improvement of New York, and also of its complicated shamely affairs. While he was moffice new cannis were being constructed, the enlargement of the Erio Canal commenced, and the network of railways that now covers the State was just starting into existence. Having been out-of office for some time, he was elected a member of Assembly, in 1842, from Albany consty, and in the winter of 1846 was chesen to fill a vacancy in the United States Sente, caused by the election of Stas Wright as Governor. He remained in this new field till March 4, 1842, and here a distinguished part in discussing the great questions of that stermy period—the amexistion of Texas, the war with Mexico, the joint occupation and disputed boundary of Gregon and the power of Congress over slavery in the Ferritories Whise in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Gournerco, and a leading member of the Committee on Military Andries. He brought in a bill for reciprocal freedom of trade with the British provinces—substantially like that pazed six years later—and supported it in two speeches, which display in Intimute acquaintance with the trade and resource. In the other continues the salaries of officers of the customs in the large ports. The divisions in the democratic parity desired that he should be appointed affecting the substantial part of the salaries of officers of the customs in the large ports. The divisions in the democratic parity desired that he should be appointed Secretary of State, and how as at first selection for the sala identified with the democratic party he soon turned his attention to politics. In 1830 Gov. Throop appointed

The brigadier generals appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate thus far seem to have been selected, not for their political influence, but for their military capacity. Among the first named on the list we find. GENERAL B. F. KELLY, THE HERO OF PHILIPPI.

Colonel B. F. Keily is a native of Chio county, Virginia,

and was born in the vicinity of Wheeling. He is about afty tive years of age. He is well known and highly esteemed in Virginia, in Ohio and Philadelphia, where for the past five or six years he has held the position of agent of the Patitizore and Ohio Ratiread. For a number of years he has been Colonel of a Virginia militia regiment. and on the breaking out of the rebellion he was called to the command of Sloyal regiment. He received the first advantage afforded by his position enabled him at the to drive it off, after having killed more than twenty anomatr.

ch is the official, "cord of McClellan, so far as brilliant chies the official, "cord of McClellan, so far as brilliant affective is conce, ucd. This, however, can convey on his arrival at Whoen og, Colonel Kelly's regiment

GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY

is a be tive of New York, and at present about forty five yours of age. He entered the Academy at West Point be fore he had attained his majority, and graduated in 1837. On the 5th of March of that year he received his commis sion as second lieutenant of the First Dragoons, and was promoted to first lieutenant in July, 1839. In November

sion as second lieutenant of the First Prageons, and was promoted to first lieutenant in July, 1839. In November: 1840, General Macomb appointed Lieutenant Rearney sidde camp, and from December, 1841, to April, 1843, he acted in the same capacity to General Scott.

Before the Mexican war he was one of a commission sent abroad to inspect the armies of France and other European Powers, with the view of importing their improvements. In the Mexican war his gallentry was fully manifested. His splendid squadron of cavalry were the admiration of the army, and at their head he charged upon the enemy, retreating into the gates of Mexico, with a fury owl a boldness which gave him the standing of the American Murat. As he reshed cuwards, at this time, a cannob abil carried away his bridle arm. For his gallantry then, and before in the same war, he received highly honorable mention by the Communder-in-their who holds him in the highest estimation, and was promoted to be Major.

After the war Major K. was for a while in California and then, resigning, went to Europe and travelled to some time. We believe he was in some capacity connected with the Crimean war, but are sore that when the war of Hally broke out no offered his services on the side of France and Sardhia, and acted as aid-de-camp to one of the France marshals at Softerino.

There is no cavalry officer in the American army who has seen more service, been more distinguished, or has a higher reputation for dashing bravery.

On the 9th of October, 1851, Major Koarney resigned his commission in the army, and since then he has travelled abroad. When he found that his country's flag was in danger he instantly returned from France, and offered his valuable services to off government, which were duly accepted. General Kearney, is sone of Philip Kearney, 1804, of Newark, N. J., and a nephew of the late Major deneral Stephen Water Kearney, Governor of California from March 1, 1847, to June, 1847.

BRIGADDER GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSE. CRANS.

who succeeds Major General McClellan in command Western Virginia, is from Ohio. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842 receiving an appointment as second lieutenant in the En gineers. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point from September, 1834, to August, 1844; O Natural and Experimental Philosophy the succeeding year, again of Engineering for a year, and Assistant Professor till 1847. He was commissioned first ligetenant in March, 1853, and resigned in 1854, since which time he has been in civil life, until the breaking out of the war this spring. He at once offered his services to the government, and he was assigned an important position under General McClellan, who requested his appointment as a man in whom he had the highest confidence. His conduct in the late campaign in Western Virginia shows that this soulidence was not misplaced. General Rosencranz is about forty years of age.

BEIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, native of Massachusetts, graduated from West Point in 1863, and received his appointment of second Heute Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and promoted to a Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and promoted to a first lieutenancy, November, 1839. From July to October, 1841, he acted as Adjutant at the Military Academy, and from September, 1842, to May, 1845, he ranked as regimental Adjuto May, 1845, he ranked as regimental Adjutant. On the 23d of September, 1846, he was provetted
Captain for galiant conduct in several conflicts at Menterey, Mexico, while Aid de Camp to General Hamer. In
March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, berevetted Major for gallant
and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National
Bridge, Mexico, June 11, 1847, and on the 13th Septem,
ber, 1847, Major Hooker received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the
hattle of Chapuitepee. In October, 1848, he reknquished
his rank in line, and lived in retirement until called
upon again to do battle in his country's cause. General
Hooker in his new sphere will, no doubt, de credit to the
position and trust reposed in him.

DER
Is a native of Massachusetts, and although not a graduate going soldier, and a man of the most undaunted course and valor. In 1869 and 1860 Colonel Lander was the Sn perintendent of the overland wagon road, and his expedition against the Indians was fraught with the happiest results. What our infantry, with their discipline and steel could not accomplish, Colonel Lander achieved, viz:-Their entire subjugation and ebedience to the govern-

successful completion of the wagon road to California, the seconding of Mr. Potter, who was challenged to mortal econding of Mr. Potter, who was challenged to morial combat by the braggadecio of Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, and who refused to face the formidable weapon proposed by Mr. Potter, viz.—The howe knike.

On the 7th of March, 1880, Colenet Lander had a reucontre with W. M. F. Magraw, of Missouri, freight contractor and superintendent of the overland wagon route. In the winter of 1889 Colonel Lander, while in the rounds at Willard's Hotel, was attacked by Magraw from behind and strack four terrible blows before he could reach his assailant, when I ander beat Magraw unmerifally, until pulled off by the bystanders.

Hagraw went West, and, while Colonel Lander was absent in the Rocky Mountains, stated in St. Louis that he had whipped him in the fight, and at the same time applied opprobrious epithets to him.

Directly after the occurrence, Magraw sent two gentimen to Colonel Lander, begging him not 6 renew the difficulty, which had originally grown out of Magraw's refusal to fight Colonel Lander a duel, or make required apology.

Subsequently Colonel Lander returned to Washington.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN POPE. The appointment of John Pope as Brigadier General ha

een confirmed by the Senate. He is a pative of Ken. tucky and graduated at West Point in 1838; was brevoted First Lieutenant in the topographical engineers in July meritorious conduct at Monterey, and afterwards brevet, ed captain for his gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista, where he received the special commenciation of his superior officers. He is stationed in Missouri, and has command of an important division. His movements thus ar show that he is worthy of the trust placed in bun.

GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER,

Whose name is also among the recest confirmations of the Senate as Brigadier General, is a native of New Hampshire and about forty two years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1841, was breveted Second Lieutenant in the West Point in 1841, was breveted Second Lieutenam in the Fourth Artiflery on the 1st of July, 1845, promoted to First Lieutenant in 1847 and breveted Captain for gellant and meritorious conduct in the battle of El Molino del Rey. Six days later he was breveted Major for his gallantry during the battle of Chepultepae, and afterwards sounded at he Belen Gate, in the capture of Mexico. He has held the poetition of Assistant Instructor in the Military Assdemy since 1849, and was at the battle of Bull rus, agoing Major General in command of one of the divisions of the "Onward to Richmond" army. BRIGADIER GENERAL ARCHIBALD McCALL

This gallant officer is a native of Pennsylvania, affet graduated at West Point in 1818; was promoted to Second Licutement of the First infantry in July, 1822, and in Dein the Fourth minutry. He was advanced to the Fire Commissary of Subsistence in the latter part of the came year, which position he held until April, 1831, when he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major General Caines, which position he held until 1836, acting a portion of the time as Assistant Adjutant General. He distinguished himself Assistant Adjutant General. He distinguished himself under Colonel Worth in the Florisis war. He was one of the most active officers in the Mexican war, and performed no uninsportant part in the teampaign. He was braveted Major and Lieutonant Colonel for bravety and distinguished services performed at Palo Alto and Rosaca de la Palma; was appointed Major in the Fourth infantry in December, 1847, when he relinguished his staff appointment and was advanced to Impector General, with rank of Colonel, is 1850. He has not been connected with the army during the last two or three years, having been engaged as a rallroad engaged; but was called out by the authorities of Pennsylvania, who placed him in charge of the large recovery force organized by that State. He has been expending the number organizing and drilling this force. It is owing to his activity that Pennsylvania was able to forward It odd trough to the sext of war within forty-eight heurs after the kort at Bull 701. Bad he been placed in command of the force of Harpe 18 Ferry, instead of Patterson, Gon. Johnston would have had some work to perform refore he arrived at Manassas. Quetton. His appointment and being placed in active service is one of the symptons of a change from a political to a utilizary army. under Colonel Worth in the Floride wur. He was one of

went into service at once, proceeding first to Gratton and disporsing the rebels, and from thence maschirto Philippi, in company with colonel C an night ann Voinnteers. At Philippi, the tenden's indivore surprised and routed. Seek, 2,000 strong, it was here that Colonel C at Poss of officer killed of the Hon. Judge Seek Counted. He is a brother Geshoun of W Seek of Frie, Pa. He married Miss randers of the Missing Which position he regard on the 30th of June, 1832. In April, 1837, because of the Markingup itiver improvement, which position he hold two Years and one mouth, after which he State, and graduated in 1827. On the 1st of July, 1852, he was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Sweath Called States infanty, which position he resigned on the 30th of June, 1892. In April, 1837, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Muskingup itiver Improvement, which position he held two years and one month, after which he was appointed Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, remaining as such until 1846. When the war with Mexico broke out the Second Ohio twelve months Volunteers of ected him as their Colonel, where he served with distinction from June 23, 1846, to June, 1847. After his destination from June 23, 1846, to June, 1847. After his disclaring Colonel Curtis was Acting Assistant Adultant Seneral Golden Curtis was Acting Assistant Adultant Seneral Golden Curtis Civil and Military Governor of Saltillo, Mexico, in 1847. He was afterwards Chief Engineer of the Destroines River Improvement (Iowa), until 1850. At the call for volunteers on the 16th of April, by President Likicoln, Col. Curtis organized a regiment in Iowa, and heas thee acted as Brigadier General. In the skirmishes cut West he has been frequently heard from. He will, no doubt, be allowed to remain where he has after adjection service in defence of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of tha laws.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID HUNTER is a native of the District of Columbia, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in September, 1818. July 1, 1822, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth infantry, and First Lieutenant in June, In March, 1885, he was appointed Captain in the First dragoons and on the 4th of July, 1886, he resigned his commission in the army, having removed to Illinois, From 1881 to 184 Capt. Houter was temporary paynaster, and on the 14th of March, 1882, he received the full appointment of paymaster. In the advance into Virginia Col. Hunter commanded a division, and at the battle of Bull run he was severely wounded.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL P. HEINT-ZELMAN

is a native of Fennsylvania, and entered the West Point Academy in 1822. He was breveted Second Lieutenant July 1, 1826, in the Third infantry, and transferred to the Second infantry in 1827. March 1833, he was premoted to a First Lieutenancy, and acted as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence to April 1836. In July, 1838, Licuten of Subsistence to April 1836. In July, 1838, Lieutenant Heintzelman was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. In June 1846, he relinquished his staff appointment. On the 9th of October, 1847, Captain Heitzelman was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Hummutta, Mexico. A short time after Major Heintzelman was appointed Colonel, and in the last campaign he commanded a division of thirteen regiments, among them the New York Fire Zouaves, and Rayne's rifled slege gun. Colonel Heintzelman was wounded at the battle of Bull run, but not mortally. He has proved binnedf a thorough going soldier, and is highly respected by all of his acquaintances.

BRIGADIER WM. TECHMSEH SHERMAN Was born in Ohio, from whence he entered as a cadet at West Point in 1836, and graduated in 1840. On the 1st of July of the same year he was commissioned Second Lieu-tenant in the Third artillery, and promoted to First Lieu-tenant in November, 1841. He was subsequently aptenant in November, 1841. He was subsequently appointed acting assistant adjutant general to the Tenth
Military Department in 1847. For meritorious conduct
while in service in California, during the Mexican war, he
received the brevet of Captain on the 30th of May, 1848,
and appointed commissary of subsistence in September,
1859, with the rank of Captain. During the progress of
our arany in Virginia towards Manassas Col. Sherman was
York State Milita in his brigade. General Sherman is a
acting Brigadier General, having the Seventy-ninth New
brother of Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MONTGOMERY CUN-NINGHAM MEIGS

is a native of Georgia. He entered the academy at West Point in 1832, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First artiflery, July 1, 1836. In August, 1836, he was transferred to the Engineer corps, to First artillery in December, 1836, again to Engineer corps in October, 1837 and appointed First Lieutenant in July, 1838. Captair Merge has been actively engaged at Washington, superintending the Capitol extension, and he it was that rein forced Fort Pickens. He has since then been acting in the capacity of Quartermaster General, in which department he evinced great judgment and capability.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL of Ohio, entered as cadet in 1837, and was commissioned Second Licutepant in the Third infantry July 1, 1841. In 23d of September, 1846, for gallant and mentorious con Buell was breveted Captain. In 1847 and 1848 he acted as adjutant, greatly distinguishing himself in the battle at Cerro Gordo. He received the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco on the 20th of August, 1847, in which engagement he was severely wounded. In January, 1848, Captain Buell was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and in March, 1851, he relinquished his rank in line, hving secluded until called upon by his cauntry again to wield the sword in her defence. Suell was breveted Captain. In 1847 and 1848 he neted

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1839. July 1, 1843, he was breveted Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and on the 234 of February, 1847, he received the brovet of on the 23d of February, 1897, he received the brovet of First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. He was subsequently Acting Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Military Academy from July, 1848 to 1850. He was also for a short time on detached service in this city, having been promoted to a colonnow. At the battle of Bull run Colonel Franklin commanded a brigade.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

siring to promote that virtue in the Union army, held a meeting last evening at Dr. Adams' church, Madison

opened with prayer by Dr. De Wist.
It was stated by Dr. Magsu that sixty regiments had een supplied with one thousand appropriate tracts, and that there is a great call for more.

The following resolutions were then read, embodying

The following resolutions were then read, embedying the sentiments of a large part of the community:—

Resolved. That in the present selema and incusentous condition of our country, our army is our glory and defence, and that in this, especially in our noble volunteers, our sons and byothers, habitually obedient to all the moral and physical laws of their being, we have the greatest confidence. Our prayer is that mind all the temptations and triads of campilite they may be kept unharmed and uncorrupted, and that when their term of service is over they may return like the army of tromvell, to be a blessing, and not a curse to their country.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent act of Congress impessing a heavy penaity upon all in the district who sell to the soliders intoxicating fiquors; also in the prompt and energotic regulations of our youthful commander to preserve our troops from the sames of the grogoshops. The nation will approve of the severest action the every military district toward such as for gain will debauch the army.

army.

Resolved, That the secret transmission of liquers to the solidiers in camp, in packages of home comforts, by miguided friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, and should receive universal repro-

guided friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, and should receive universal reprobation.

Resolved, That in our intense anxiety for friends and
hordiers, we can never be at ease while they are hable to
be fied into battle by drunken officers; and we invoke
Congress at once to pass a law which shall discharge
werry officer at the first conviction, whether in battle or
on any other occasion.

Resolved, That we most deeply aympathize with our
patriotic soldiers in all their hardships and sufferings,
and would do all in our power to alleviate them; yet as
we know that in war intemperance often slays more than
the swort; as science and observation prove that the
soverest toils are borne better without than with intoxicating drinks, and the severest wounds are easier healed;
and as we know that the drunkard, whether dying in
battle, or coming home a burden to his family, is ruined
for 4 me and eternity, we do most earnestly exhort all
our patriotic and self-denying trougs, officers and/common
poldiers, at once to abjure all intoxicating drinks, often
composed of the most destructive materials, and by one
shoultaneous effort banish intemperance forever from the
Union army; and we do replece in the effort new made to
supply each regiment with a thousand appropriate tracte,
ackiorting every soldier to beware of the bottle, to sign
the Elisworth piecige and become his own master. This
effort we wait give not only our good wishes but our substantial support.

The Rev. Mr. Willert, of Brooklyn, then addressed the
addience in favor of the cause of Temperance, and arged

andience in favor of the cause of Temperance, and arged that no kind of weapon but the thinking bayonet could settle out troubles.

Mr. Bragnam, of the Twenty sixth regiment, made a
very forcible address. He famented the prevalence of settle our troubles.

Mr. Bregars, of the Twenty sixth regiment, made a very forethic address. He famented the prevaience of drunkersess, in the army, and recommed several deliges of the larger beer setiegs in the camp, in order to sell their beer. In case of a sudden attack, or an expectation of one, the sneawhold that lives sometimes necessary to kick them were or three these to whice them up. He was sorry to say that the officers themselves have been too drunk to know anything about their duty. He shidest to the combat of Bull run as a case in point where liquer had proved of sell effect. He had no doubt, whatever about the result of the present conflict, but he beought that the instend would be led through many trigle by which it would be eventually purified. They wanted more thristian influence is the army, and to begin in the right place drunkeness must be put an end to, and men be made to know that these who gais for a principle, for truth and/or liberty, must conquer.

Mr. Collyes, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, recently returned from Washington, related many instances of the ill effects of the use of liquor. The most pittable case was that of a young and powerful velupted, who was in what the solders called a "whisker it." Bib whatever it was he was certain that out of more than Almousand cases of wounded men there was no one suffering so much as this poor man. He had beart it said that the solders do not get drunk in Washington, but he could not tell a bore those gentlemen could have been who made such a statement. He never any where any such a such misery before, and he therefore prayed at

Christians to aid in extripating the herrible vice of drink

THE BILL TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY.

THE BILL TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY.

The following is the act to punish conspiracy, approved by the Fresident on Wethersday:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to serve war against the United States, or by force to prevent, thinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to prevent, thinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force or multimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guity of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by such the and imprisonment.

Approved July 31, 1861.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

DEAD RODIES OF OFFICENS TAKEN TO CHARLESTON.
On Bridgy afternoon a special train by the Northeastern
Railroad brought to Charleston the remains of Generals
lee and Bartow and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, with
their escorts and a committee of citizens. The car containing the remains of the dead was covered with a large
Confederate fing, and wreaths of revergeens, palmetto and
magnolia. Arrived in the city, there was an immense
civic and military reception and funeral services; all the
stores were closed throughout the city, the bells tolled,
the shipping displaying their fings at half mast, shrouded
in crape, and the bodies deposited on biers in the City
Half, around the statue of Calboun, the Charleston Rifemen and Washington Light lafantry being detailed as a
body goard of honor. The remains of General Ractow
were taken on to Savannah, while those of General Bec
and Colonel Johnson were borne to St. Paul's church
(where the Episcopal funeral services were performed by
Rev. Mr. Gadaden), and afterwards committed to mother
earth in Magnolia Cemetery.

THE VIRGINIA ALIEN ACT. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

earth in Magnolia Cemetery.

THE VIRGINIA ALIEN ACT.

The subjoined is the act of the Virginia Convention, which caused the resignation of some officers in the departments at Washingtan, on Wednesday:—

1. Be it ordained, That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the government of the United States after the Sist of July, 1861, shall be forever banished from this State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be so considered in all the courts of Virginia who may hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the Inited States, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, upon information by the Attorney General, in any court of this Commonwealth, be confiscated to the use of the State.

With the exception of the federal courts, which have een much occupied with prize cases and privateers, very little business will be transacted this month. The one of Judge Betts in the several cases argued before him during the last term are anxiously looked for.

Oblituary.
LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS RAMSAY, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Among the slain at Bull run we have to announce the
name of Douglas Ramsay, of the First regiment United
States Artillery, bearing a lieutenant's commission. Fain name of Douglas Ramsay, of the First regiment United States Artillery, bearing a lieutenant's commission. Fain would we indulge the dictates of a mouraful heart in paying some taibute to the merits of the gallant deceased, but we faiter in the attempt to portray in adequate terms his admirable qualities. Born in the citysof Washington, son of Captain William Ramsay, of the United States Navy, and descended from amount the nyast respected families of Virginia, he inherited all the high toned feelings of their time, and earned, by every action of his life, the reputation of an accomplished gentleman as well as that of a meritorious officer. Having, been appointed into the regular service, his sphere of usefulness has been chiefly on the frontier, in Texas, where he made himself conspicuous by his strict devotion to duty and martial bearing; at the same time endearing himself to his associates and men by his amiable disposition. On the occurrence of our political difficulties, happening to be at the North, he was promoted and assigned to duty with Ricketts' battery, of which he was the first lieutenant. Though his aspirations by association and connection were all Virginian, he did not he situate to obey his country's call, regarding the Union'and constitution as his liege sovereign, which he had sworn to support, and placed himself in the foremest rank in defence of the Stars and Stripes he so ardently loved. Hearing that Ricketts' battery had been taken by the cuency, and knowing, as we did full well, the chivalire bravery of the deceased, we felt he could not be safe—his noble splirit could not harmlessly be separated from his command. Later accounts confirm the melanchely anticipation. His captain being seriously, if not fatally wounded, having had one horse shot under him and mounted another, hapfell himself, his dying worde encouraging his men to that duty which he was no longer able to perform.

Olty Intelligence.

occurred yesterday and the day before, of which four cases proved fatal. Lawrence Killacm, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-one years, was prostrated by the heat at the foot of Twenty-first street, East river, and died at Bellevue Hospital soon after admission. Michael Brennan was sun struck in the stave yard at the foot of Seventh street, on Saturday, and before any medical aid arrived he expired. The body was removed to the lafe residence of deceased, No. 305 Menree afreet, where Coroner Jackman held an inquest. Coroner Gamble held all inquest at No. 175 East Sixteenth street, upon the body of Patrick Sherislan, a workman in the stave yard at the foot of Fourth street, who dield from the effects of the heat; also upon the body of Thomas Jordon, who died under similar circumstances, at Stewart's new building, corner of Broadway and Tent street. A verdict of death from sun stroke was rendered in each case.

Drowning Cast atries.—A member of Cempany A, First New Hampshire Volunteoers, named Knox, fell overbeard at the foot of Vostry street, at a late hour on Saturday night, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Up to last evening the body had not been ecovered.

Joseph Baker, a native of Germany, aged, twenty, three occurred yesterday and the day before, of which four

day afternoon, was reized with a fit, and falling overboard, was drowned. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body.

An inquest was held at No. \$1 King street, by Coroner Gamble, apon the body of James Gunn, a native of Ireland, aged sixty years, who was found drowned at the foot of Charlton street. Deceased had been missing since Friday last, and it is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard while wandering about the wharf. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

A Disserant Attrooper to Bean time Asserting Rooms, 44 Broadway, on Friday morning, shortly after one o'clock, the night watchman employed by Robert W. Butler, proprietor of the American Music Hall, 44 Broadway, discovered a fire burning among a lot of shavings in the carpenter's shop, immediately adjeining the stage. By proupt action in getting a supply of water from the hydrant located by the orchestra, the watchman, assisted by a boy, succeeded in extinguishing the stage. Fire Marshal Raker was notified, and a thorough investigation is now being gone into. It is very evident, from the facts before the Marshal, that the fire was the premediated act of some person hostile to Mr. Baller. There is a suspicion vesting against certain parties, who will, probably, be brought to an account in a short time.

The Saxin Avenue Fire—Gronge F. Burer Hein to Ball. on Suspicion of setting fire to his brother's premises, at No. 722 Sixth avenue. The case was carried before Justice Van Voorhus, at the Yorkville Court. On the facts elicited by the Fire-Marshal the Junice required the accused to find bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge.

Arrival of the North American.

Montana, August 4, 1861.

The steamer North American passed Father Point at one o'clock this morning.

The United Kingdom passed up at nine o'clock this morning. She has the Norwegian's passengers on board. The Norwegian reached Point Levi at a quarter past sine this morning.

Last evening Ellen Leary, about twanty years of ago, in the employ of Ameson & Richardson, editing house keepers, by some mishap fell into the busement of the building, upon a shafting driven by steam, and was instantly crussed and turn out of human identity.

Horrible Accident.

The United States steam frigate Rishmond hauled from the Navy Yard last night, and anchored in the North river.

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Jeremiah Thompson—Mr Milligan, Miss
M L Milligan, Misses S 7 and A C Milligan,
HAMBURG—Bark Victoria—A Zimmermann, J Brandt.

Liverroot.—Steamship Glasgow.—Miss Lydis Lauth, John F Lauth, Ann Halstead L J Levy, Mrs Menning and child, R Jenkins, Mr and Mrs Eldes, J Arnott, R W Pender, F Pernie, wife and three centeren Chas Broombead, Caudius Berger, Win Gleeson, John Sheiley, E Pole, A Denn, H W Smail, the Williams, H Lotzendorf, F Schlegel, C A Burns, Mrs Haunden and infant, H McGovern—and others in pleare.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Artival of the Overland Papers Open-ing of the Political Campaign in Cali-fornia, &c., &c.

Four REALBERT, August 2, 1801.
The rony Express passed here at seven o'clock P. M., cornishing the following news:—

San Phancsco, July 24, 1261. Arrived 22d, ship Cimber, from Hong Kong, with 720 sessengers; barks Cumet and Cattalen, Honolulu; bark

Otto, Australia.

Salled 20th, bark Crishana, for Sydney; 22d, chip Flying Mist, Mazzilan; bark Sarah Warren, for a whaling voyage. There are no new teatures in trade, and much the same business is deling as last reported. Sugars, teas and coffed are still in request, and gradually improving.

The Breckinridge State Convention wist at Sacramento yesterday; to-day it has nominaled J. R. McConnell for Governor, Jasper O. Farrell for Lieutenant Governor, and J. P. Barker and D. O. Shakitok for Congress. It is supposed that the Convention will modify its platform so that it will show less sympathy with secession. The nomination of this ticket divides the democratic party, as it was last year, and renders a republican victory in September probable. The political campaign has fairly opened, and all the leading candidates are on the stump. There is necessitial difference between the republicans and the Luion democratis on national matters, hence the issues of the contest are mainly local questions, some of which are already provoking great bitterness.

Owing to telegraphic mismanagement between St. Louis and Fort Kearney, our last pony express dates are to the 12th instr, when it was believed a hattle was about to take place near Martinsburg between General Patterson's troops and the rebel forces under General Johnston. There is great anxiety to hear the result, and many finish meaning the contesting.

At a meeting which the citizens of Irisk birth held at San Francisco, on Monday ovening, it was resolved to send the remains of T. B. McManus to ireland, by way of New York. The fundral procession was to take place on the 20th, and from Reitiah Columbia and Washington Territory to the 16th.

The thousand in gold arrived at Pertland on the 16th from the New Percey wines.

ritory to the 15th.

Ten thousand in gold arrived at Portland on the 16th, from the Nez Percey mines.

The Organian of the same date says that there will probably be near 5.000 persons at the mines by October. We have letters of July 7. They represent the prospects as continuing good. The miners at work are generally doing well. New discoveries are causing great excitement.

ment.
In the Congressional election in Washington Territory,
Gardeds, the democratic Union candidate was ahead as faras heard from.
There is nothing of interest from British Columbia.
When head Comed helpes news from the Sandwich Islands.

Garnela, the democratic Union candidate was ahead as far as heard from.

The bark Comet brings news from the Sandwich Islands to the 25th of June. Among the passengers are Lady Franklin and niece, who are returning to England.

Mr. Berdan, late United States Commissioner, and Mr. Brayton, late United States Commissioner for June. Mr. Berdan introduced his successor to the King, together with Flag Officer Montagomery, commanding the Pacifile Squadrop, and the captain and officers of the United States steamer Lancaster, then in Honolub harbor. Complimentary speeches were exchanged all arcand. Mr. Bordan Itkewise presented Professor Baxley, Special Commissioner of the United States to the ports in the Facility visited by the American commercia.

On the 17th the Lancaster salled for Panama direct, and the same day the steamer Surprise salled for Japan.

The British Acting Commissioner and Consul General gave an entertainment at the Court House, in honor of lady Franklin, at which all the celebrities in Honolula were present.

were present.

There were only seventy-four whaling vessels cruising in the North Pacific this season, and of these about forty-six are expected to sail for Atlantic ports before winter. The American residents at Honolulu have caught the flagging fever of to-day, and display the American builting in profusion.

Accident at Newark—Four Lives Logt.

Newark, August 4, 1861.

Frank Baker, bath house keepor in East Newark; Mr. Alan Donaker, and Mr. Zeller and his little boy, eight years old, were drowned this F. M., in the Passac river, near the Morris and Seesz Raiiroad bridge. Donaker and Zeller were employed in a pistol factory in this city. They were in a row boat and but a few yards from shore when the boat capeized, while the boy was held by his father and went down with him. There were parties close at hand when the accident took place; but while hesitating to act the men were downed.

The Norwegian's Mails. The United Kingdom picked up the Norwegian's mails and despatches and \$60,000 in ap cie from the schooner Onward. The despatches were lan ed at Father Pont by a pilot boat this afternoon. The North American took out \$200,000.

Markets,
Albany, August 3, 1861.

Flour dull. Wheat—No sales. Ours in fair demand: the sales since our last report include 600 bushels. Michigan at 32c., 1,410 bushels Chicago at 31c. a 32c., principally at 31c., and 300 bushels State to-day at 32½c. Corn—After the close of yesterday's report 13,000 bushels Western mixed were sold at 41½ a 42c., with resales of a part at 42½c. to-day; holders were asking 43c., but 10c demand was slack; sales to-day 12,000 bushels at 42½c. Whiskey—No sales. Receipts by Central Railroad for New York—160 bbls. high wines, 10 sacks wood, 1,406 bbls. flour, 480-boxes cheese, 33 hhds. tobacco. Fer Beston—470 bbls. flour, 13e sacks wood. Shipped by tows to New York, on the 2d inst.—90,200 bushels corn, 56,400 bushels wheat, 23,300 bushels oats, 18,800 bushels feed.

BUFFALO, August 3—6 P. M.

Flour steady, but in very moderate demand. Wheat quiet; helders firmer; only one sale to-day of 1,800 bushels quiet; helders firmer; only one sale to-day of 1,800 bushele Milwankee club at 85c. Corn closed quiet but firm; sites 45,000 bushels at 32d-0 bushe and in good demand; cales 43,000 bushels at 24c. a 244c. Whiskey nominal at 16,5c. Canal freights—10c. on corn 11c. on wheat to New York. Lake imports—4,000 bbls. foor, 12,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—50,000 bushels wheat, 125,000 bushels corn, 30,000 bushels oats.

Ousness outs.

Oswego, August 3, 1861.

Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce and held firmly: sales3,000 bushels Chicago spring at \$2c. Corn scarce and
market steady; sales 15,000 bushels Illinois, at 34 3c. Canal
freights steady; flour 27c., wheat \$6., corn 7c. to New York.
Lake imports—22,300 bushels who at 2,500 bushels. Exports—600 bbis, flour, 40,600 bushels corn. Canal exports—for the mouth of July—45,838 bbis, flour, 694,436 bushels wheat, 1,072,640 bushels corn, 21,763 bushels cate, 3,624 bushels barley, 880,686 bushels rye, 1,125 bushels peas. Exports since opening of navigation to August 1—149,000 bbis, flour, 3,035,518 bushels wheat, 2,435,565 bushels corn, 82,125 bushels oats, 40,802 bushels barley, 35,683 bushels rye, 34,528 bushels peas, 45,303,100 feet lumber. Receipts of canals tolks at the collector's office in this city of August 1, \$225,467, at increase of \$47,641 over the corresponding period of last year.

A Pleasant Internoon's Walk. STROLL AMID THE FLOWERS AND IN THE BREEZE—MUSIC TO BE AGAIN INTRODUCED INTO THE CENTRAL PARK—SIGNS OF THE APPROACHING FALL,

to prevent any person staying indoors if they could de-vise any means of getting on the outside of the house. The delicious breeze was too tempting not to be taken ad-The delicious breeze was too tempting not to be taken au-vantage of, and steambeats, peasure yachts, &c., laden with persons, thirsting for a cool atmosphere, glided ever the waters that surround the city. As the breeze could be hardly anywhere better enjoyed than in the Central Park, some thirty-five thousand pedestrians visited this delightful intermural garden, while over four thousand vehicles passed along the drives. Several new bridges vehicles passed along the drives. Several new bridgesor, more correctly speaking, arches—have recently been
thrown open to the public, thus lengthening the pedestrian pathways and bridle roads, as well as
making now features to please the eye of the
visiter. The aquatic birds have been increased
in number by the addition of two native
Americans in the shape of cygnets. These doubtless will
be better able to stand our climate than their transatiantic predecessors. A further addition to the attractions of
the Park will be made next saturday. The avenue railroad companies, considering the dulness of things around,
have united for the purpose of reproducing as an experiment the Saturday afternoon concerts, and if successful
will continue them during the season. Our pent up citzens will again be able to breathe the fresh air and listen
to the seal inspiring sounds produced by Dodworth's
band, which has recently returned from Washington. The
boation of the austiciaus will be the same as before—viz.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Thomas H. Neison, United States Minister to Chilig William H. Calvert, of Chio; E. D. Allen, United States Army; Frank Stewart, of Massachusetts: Thomas Parkins, of Hoston; C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., and C. White, of Hartford, are stepping at the Metropolitum Hotel.

General Viele, of Troy; D. A. Ramalley, of Vermont; Win. B. Spooner, of Boston; C. Earron, of Liverpediethon, C. Vibbard, of Albany; Colonel S. H. Mix, of Scholarie; Roz. Thomas Ewing, of Chio, and D. R. Barker and family, of Brooklyn, have arrived at the St. Nickelss Hotel.

The Turf.
CENTREVILE COUNE, I. I. August 2, 1801.—Mile hosts, best three in five, in harness.
D. Talman named Lancet 1 1 2 1
W. H. Doble named Rockingham 2 2 1 9
Time—2.32, 2.27 & 2.31, 2.39.

At the Union course to morrow afternoon a trots match for \$1,000, mile heats, leat three in five, in boxs, will come off between the very fast and five horses Reliance and Nutwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYATTE LIFE RALSAN.

Also, Scrofuls, Erysipcias, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, old Ulcers, Fever Scree. The worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercural focusinings, Debility, Liver and Kidneys, Inciplent Consumble and Continuing Debility, Liver and Kidneys, Inciplent Consumbly this great purifier.

Hyati's lafe Balsam has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cured by this great purifier.

Hyati's lafe Balsam has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cured by ease which can be reached by medicine, if taken is accordance with directions. It does not contain a particle—af mercury or any other deleterious mineral. Principal ocepot, 246 Grand street.